REMARKS/ARGUMENTS

The foregoing amendments and the remarks that follow are intended to impart precision to the claims, and more particularly point out the invention, rather than to avoid prior art.

Claims 1-36 are pending in the application. Claims 1-36 were rejected. Claims _____ have been amended. No new matter has been added.

CLAIM OBJECTIONS

The Examiner has objected to claims 11 and 23 because the claims have an extra period mark at the end of the claim. Applicant has amended claims 11 and 23 to remove the extra period mark, and respectfully submits that the objection has been overcome. Applicant respectfully requests that the objections be withdrawn.

CLAIM REJECTIONS - 35 USC § 103

The Examiner has rejected claims 1-36 under 35 USC §103(a) as being unpatentable over Rosenblatt et al., U.S. Patent Application Pub. No. 2004/0199514 A1 (hereinafter "*Rosenblatt*") in view of Faybishenko et al., U.S. Pat. No. 7,099,871 (hereinafter "*Faybishenko*"), and further in view of Ponce et al., U.S. Patent Application Pub. No. 2005/0091316 A1 (hereinafter "*Ponce*").

Applicant respectfully traverses.

The present invention is directed to a system, method and computer program product for sharing information about one or more websites with one or more other users (para. [0035]. In response to a user selection, a server creates a user account to enable the user to (a) create a "public" folder to which the user can publish websites accessible by another user subscribed to the folder, (b) search and/or browse for one or more public folders and subscribe to such folders, (c) create a "group" folder, to which an invited user is capable of publishing, and (d) send a webpage's address (e.g., "link") to one or more other users (para. [0036]).

Independent claim 1 recites a "method performed by at least one information handling system, the method comprising:

> on a display device, displaying an excerpt of XML-formatted information <u>about one or more websites</u>, and displaying a list of folders, <u>the list of folders are accessible from a database on a remote server and selected from a group consisting of public and group folders</u>;
>
> in response to a command from a first user, saving the displayed excerpt of the XML-formatted information in a folder that is selected by the first user from among the displayed list of folders; and
>
> in response to a command from the first user, selectively enabling access to the selected folder by one or more second users specified by the first user.

Support for the claim amendment can be found in the specification and drawings. (See [para. 0036] and Figure 7).

Rosenblatt is directed to a method for enabling a first user on a first client system to share files or folders across a network with a second user on a second client system (para [0003]). *Rosenblatt* identifies instant messaging programs as a communication program that can facilitate file sharing (para. [0002]). The first user can use a share window to designate files or folders for sharing <u>without changing locations</u> of the files or folders (abstract). "Once designated for sharing, files or folders are accessible <u>regardless of whether the users are actively communicating</u> using the communications programs" (emphasis added) (para [0016]). "That is, the user and the contact do not have to be engaged in an IM session or other communication (e.g., VoIP session, videoconference session, or chat session) for the files to be accessible to the program user through the IM program. Allowing access even when the user and the contact are not actively interacting or communicating reduces the effort involved in sharing files by allowing the contact to share a file or folder <u>when online</u>, even though the contact is away from his or her client system, does not want to be involved in communications at that time, or does not want to be involved in communications with the user accessing the file or folder at the time the file or folder is accessed" (para. [0031]).

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Rosenblatt fails to disclose, teach or suggest "the list of folders are accessible from a database on a remote server and selected from a group consisting of public and group folders." This allows a first user to share the information in the folder with one or more second users regardless of whether the first user is online. In contrast, *Rosenblatt* teaches of sharing files or folders without changing the location of the files or folders. While the users in *Rosenblatt* need not be actively communicating or engaging in an IM session, the user sharing the file or folder must be online (para. [0031]). In contrast, because the information is stored in a database on a remote server, the first user need not be online for the one or more second users to access the information from the selected folder.

We have already demonstrated the inadequacies of teaching the present invention in *Rosenblatt* and under 35 U.S.C. § 103, it would be incumbent upon the teaching of *Faybishenko* and *Ponce* to provide a teaching reference for supplementing the deficiencies of *Rosenblatt*.

Faybishenko was cited by the Examiner for the teaching of sharing XML files and *Ponce* was cited by the Examiner for the teaching of selectively sharing data element in a peer-to-peer network and granting access permission to a folder when one or more friends are selected (Office Action, pg. 3). Both *Faybishenko* and *Ponce* fail to supplement the deficiencies of *Rosenblatt*. None of these references disclose, teach or suggest a list of folders accessible from a database on a remote server and selected from a group consisting of public and group folders.

Hence, independent claims 1, 13, and 25, and their dependent claims, are patentably distinct from the combined prior art references. Applicant respectfully request that the rejection under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) be withdrawn.

In rejecting claim 9, the office action contends that Figs. 3B-3D of *Rosenblatt* discloses that the other information is a hyperlink to a website. Applicant respectfully traverses. As discussed above, *Rosenblatt* teaches of sharing files or folders (abstract). A hyperlink is neither a file nor a folder. As explained in Wikipedia, "a hyperlink is a reference or navigation element in a document to another section of the same document or to another document that may be on or part of a (different) domain." See http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hyperlink. Hence, claim 9 is patentably distinct from the combined prior art references.

New Claims

New independent claim 37 recites a method for sharing information about one or more websites through a remote server, the method comprising:

on a display device, <u>prompting a first user to create a folder selected from a group consisting of a public folder and a group folder</u>, the folder being accessible from a database on the remote server;

in response to a command from a first user, saving information about one or more websites in the folder; and

in response to a command from the first user, selectively enabling access to the selected folder by one or more second users specified by the first user.

Support for the new claim can be found in the specification and drawings. (See [para. 0036] and Figure 4A-I).

None of the prior art references of record disclose, teach or suggest "prompting a first user to create a folder selected from a group consisting of a public folder and a group folder." As such, new independent claim 37 is patentably distinct from the prior art references.

Dependent Claims 38-39

Claim 38 recites "in response to a search term query, providing search results of a list of public folders within information about one or more websites comprising the queried search term." Claim 39 recites "wherein the selectively enabling access to the selected folder by one or more second users is provided even if the first user is disconnected from the server." Support for the new claims can be found in the specification (See [paras. 0036, 0127]). None of the prior art references of record disclose, teach or suggest these claim limitations. As such, claims 38-39 are patentably distinct from the prior art references.

Claims 38 and 39 also depend from claim 37. Therefore, these claims are patentable for the same reasons advanced with respect to independent claim 37.
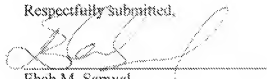
CONCLUSION

Applicants respectfully submit that all the claims remaining in the application are now in condition for allowance, and respectfully request that the application be passed to issue. Such relief, or in the alternative an Ex Parte Quayle Action is respectfully requested, and such relief hereby earnestly solicited.

Should any residual matters left to be resolved, the Examiner is invited to contact the undersigned agent at 949.732.6682 (office) at her convenience.

The Commissioner is hereby authorized to charge any required fee in connection with the submission of this paper, now or in the future, or credit any overpayment to Account No.: 50-2638. Please ensure that Attorney Docket Number 104128-213301 is referred to when charging any payments or credits for this case.

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Respectfully Submitted,

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